basis. It had, perhaps, been expected that the wordy representatives would consume years in discussing each asparate article, but their leaders were too wise to give it was a satisfactory one, and they at once accepted it en blor, not withstanding the good-natured exhortations of members of the Manteuffel Ministry to think well what they were about, and to take it easy. The groundwork thus laid, the deputies were sent home for six weeks that the opus might be elaborated. They have never since been summoned, and the Erfart Parlia-ment eleeps with the heroes of Walhalia or the Seven Sleepers. This was a second serious blunder. Mean-time, the materials for a third had been collected. This tenching a operation of parional feeling, has This, touching a question of national feeling, has damaged her influence in Germany even more than the others. I refer to her conduct in the Schleswigthe others. I refer to her conduct in the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel. Whatever may be our opinion of the rights of Denmark in this case, it is certain that all Germany had but one; that Prossia loudly proclaimed her achesion to it; that she undertook the conduct of a bootless campaign, and allowed herself to be completely duped by Austria in the end. Prussia is too fond of speaking in the blustering tone of a great State, and acting with all the hesitation of a small one. The Bund, which was dead and buried, reassembled to be more than ever the instrument of Austria, and was goon as busy as ever in its task of "not doing it." roon as busy as ever in its task of "not doing it." The German Liberale have, consequently, lost all confidence in the House of Hohenzollern, and, unless the Prince Regent take at once some active step, it is hard to foresee the time when his family can resume the place in Europe which it held at Frederick the Great's death. His successors have each put a hand to undermine his work, and, except in the great movement of mine his work, and, except in the great movement of 1813. Pruesia has never been called upon for action without failing ignounitously. The Prince Regent is known to be a man of enlightened views. In his Ministry he has men pledged to Liberal ideas, and whose honesty is unquestioned. If he would save his country from the humiliations which await her, he must revive the traditions of the Erfurt Parliament, and, putting himself at the head of a moderate constitutional movement, rally the Liberals of all parts of Germany round his throne. Thus he will create for himself an intellectual hegemony, which will develop itself into a practical leadership.

A letter from Frankfort of the 12th discusses a sub-A letter from Frankfort of the 12th discusses a sub-

ject of which we shall probably hear much during the next few weeks. The writer says:

"It is now known that the last Austrian propositions to the Diet did not emanate solely from the Imperial Plempotentiary, but were concerted between the greater part of the secondary Governments of Germany, which saw not without displeasure the pretensions of Prussis to exclusive domination in the military affairs of the Confederation increase in proportion as the perils of war appeared to augment. The four Governments of Dresden, Hanover, Stuttgardt, and Munich, asked themselves, not perhaps without some reason, if the moment were well chosen by Prussia to annehilate one of the most essential enactments of the Federal compact—that which regards the command in chief of the corps which compose the German army. No one in Germany has ever disputed that this nomination belonged to the Diet—why then should the Cabinet of Berlin desire to appropriate exclusively the right of making it? The Federal Constitution is not yet a dead letter. This difference, which is really extenses. "It is now known that the last Austrian propositions yet a dead letter. This difference, which is really ex-ceedingly grave both for the present and the future, is a new apple of discord thrown unexpectedly between the two great German Fowers, and it will produce re-sults of which the Germanic Confederation may find it difficult to conjure away the dangers.

#### AUSTRIA.

The following is the exact text of the Emperor of Austria's order of the day announcing the peace:

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural alies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain

ral allies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

"My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearleseness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands of officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavorable political relations, it being my first duty to avoid shedding, to no purpose, the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people. I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

"From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars.

Ferona, July 12, 1000."

On it in future wars. Ferona, July 12, 1850."

# GREAT BRITAIN.

A DISPATCH FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is a dispatch addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's representative at the Court of Berlin:

FORMIN OFFICE, June 22, 1859.

My Lord: Her Majesty's Government sees with great concern an indication manifesting itself in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between Figures and Sardinia on one side and Austria een France and Sardinia on one side and Aus ria on the other. It depends chiefly upon the moderate and sngacious behavior of Prussia whether the pres-ent war is to remain confined to Italy, or extend to German territory, and perhaps to other parts of

Europe.
The Emperor Napoleon has declared that it is not that the Prince Regent of Prussia will not take part in an attack upon France. But it has been maintained that Germany is, if not directly, at least indirectly threatened; that if she did not take part in a war on the Po, she would soon have to defend herself on the Rhine; that the Austrian fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige were, in reality, the bulwarks of Germany against France. There is much loose and unproved against France. There is assertion in this statement.

The war between Austria and Sardinia has undoubtedly—perhaps inevitably—sprung from the state of things in Italy. Since 1815 Austria has exercised a supremacy in facto over the Italian States; in the course of the last year Sardinia has favored and fostered the passions of the Italians for independence. When Lord Loftus demanded from Count Buol a piedge that Austria would in no case order her army to cross her frontier in Italy without having previously come to an understanding with France, the reply was: "No, I oan of the country of the same time of the same of the same of the same time of the same time of the same time of the same of the same of the same time of the same of the same time of the same time of the same time of the same transhed to him. between Austria and Sardinia has un

and it has been granted to him.

I do not speak here of the immediate cause of the I do not speak here of the immediate cause of the war; on this point my prefecessor has already very completely developed her Majesty's views. But from the statement just made, it is evident that the fundamental origin of the war is to be sought for in the diametrically opposite pretensions put up by Austria and Sardmia. This war has broken out without any reference to Germany. The assertion that France, when successful on the Po and Brenta, will prove to be an aggressive policy on the Rhine, is a perfectly atbitrary assertion. The momentous question of involving the continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypothesis and exagerated apprehening the continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypothesis and exagerated apprehensions. Nor is it a tenable statement that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, do not fall within the ancient limits of Germany—that, on the contrary, the whole territory from Verona to the Adriatic, in the year 1792 formed part of a weak, unwaritke, and decaying Italian state.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans look on these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany contracts.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans look on these fortresses as a bulwark of Ger-many, many Italians look on them as a menace to Italy. The treaty of peace must decide their future

The reason adduced in favor of a war on the part of The reason adduced in favor of a war on the part of the German States thus being insufficient, very strongly resist so precipitate a course. The Prince Regent of Prussia will in his wisdom weigh the impoint of Prussia will in his wisdom weigh the impoint of exposing his country to be the champion of the maladministration of Italy. It cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad. But in the eyes of Italy, Prussia, should she appear in arms by the side of Austria, would be considered as a defender of everything that Austria has committed and omitted.

There is still another consideration of the utm portance. Hitherto the war has produced but little portance. Hitherto the war has produced on many excitement in France. As soon as the question of superiority in the field shall have been decided, the two belligerent Powers will probably be strongly inclined to put a stop to this exhausted war. But should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontiers, it is impossible to forstell to what pitch the passions of international harred might not be inflamed, and for what space of time the Continent of Europe might not have to suffer the desolations of war.

You are already sufficiently informed of her Majesty's resolve, supported by the unanimous feeling of her people, to observe a strict neutrality. Her Majesty has kept this country free from all and every obligation which might interfere with her freedom of action. Her Majesty's Government entertains the hope that Prussia will adopt a course as nearly similar as the

circumstances of Germany will admit. Possibly the time is very near when the voice of mediating friendly Powers will be able to make itself successfully heard, and when representations in favor of peace will no longer be without effect.

Pray read this dispatch to Baroa Scaleinitz, and leave a copy with him. I am, &c., JOHN RUSSELL.

THE ENGLISH RIFLE CORPS. An important circular has been issued from the War-Office in relation to volunteer rifle corps. The War-Office in relation to volunteer rine corps. The Government volunteers to supply at once each corps with twenty-five per cent of Enfield rifles required for practice, "although the essence of a volunteer force "consists in their undertaking themselves to bear, with" out any costs to the public, the whole charge of their "training and practice previous to being called into actival service."

actual service."
The Government also declares its readiness to re-The Government also declares he reaches to the coive two officers or members of each corps, at their own expense, into the school of musketry at Hythe, to undergo a course of instruction: recommends the formation of artillery rather than rifle corps in the maritime counties, as "in case of war the vast num"ber of guns mounted on the coast defenses will re"quire a large artillery force to work them, and the volunteers can in no way be so useful to the public service as when formed into artillery corps to man the batteries, and thus release a proportionate force of Royal Artillery for service in the field;" and

further—
Her Mejesty's Government will, therefore, in all cases where coast batteries are available for practice, give a preference to the formation of artiflery corps. At places on the sea coast at which batteries do not now exist, but where the military authorities may deem it advisable to place guns hereafter, artillery corps may usefully be formed, if the members, aided by the restdents in their vicinity, would take upon themselves the

dents in their vicinity, would take upon tashisely esta-erection of earth works.

In that case guns would be provided by the Govern-ment for training and practice, and for arming the works in case of tecessity.

Should the Lord-Lieutenants of maritime counties be

Should the Lord-Leggestions can be carried cut. Her Majesty's Government will request the military authorities to afford competent professional advice as to the selection of proper sites for such coast defenses, and as to their construction and armament.

The formation of these volunteer rifle companies ap-pears to be going on steadily and rapidly.

RARRY TAMING A VICIOUS HORSE.—He entered the ring, neighing fearfully, and ring, and rushing sometimes at and semetimes away from the professor. Now he pawed the ground with impatience, and then flung out a hind heof with a force which suggested to standers by the expediency of keeping at a civil distance. His case was a perfect lessor, and was watched with intense interest. Mr. Rarey at first approached his intractable pupil slowly, gently, but without fear, lecturing as he went along, and explaining the course of gentleness by means of which this proud spirit was soon to be brought to a state of submission. His left hand was on the strep, which peeped unobtrusively from soon to be brought to a state of submission. His left band was on the strap, which peeped unobtrusively from the coat pocket, and his right—extended in the most conciliatory manner—in readiness for the preliminary caress. Cruiser the Second looked puzzled, then frightened, reared as it he meditated a sudden visit to the reserved seats, and then stood perfectly motionless. The master's eye was upon him, and his own less. The master's eye was upon him, and his own

qualled under the meaneric influence. In a very few seconds Mr. Rarcy was at his shoulder, the strap was on his foreleg, and the lesson commenced. The strug-gle that followed was probably as exaiting and extraor-dinary an exhibition as was ever witnessed in a public theater. There was no sham, no stage trick, no spell, no philter; it was a regular stand-up fight between the horse and the man, between strength directed by cour-age and intellect and mere brute force, having only its sheer bone and nuscle to depend on. Sometimes the age and intellect and mere trute force, having only as sheer bone and nursele to depend on. Sometimes the maddened animal reared, and seemed as if about to crush the Professor, sometimes he sank prone upon his crippled forcleg, and, with head stretched out, blew up columns of sawdust by the violent respiration from the nostrils. Then he would make another desperate effort to rise, but only to be followed by another and more helpless prostration. He sweated, he parted, he quivered, his skinn-gose and fell in waves under the strong agony, and his haunches were marked with deep corrugations as he repeated his frantic attempts to break his, to him, mysterious bonds. But it was of no avail. The tainer all through clung so close to him as to seem a part of himself. He never got excited, never lost temper, never missed a single opportunity of describing to the audience what he were doing, and why he did it. His gripe and pressure was as slow, regular, gradual, but as inexorable as fate, until, at last, the poor animal surrendered at discretion, stretched himself at his length upon the arena, and seemed to experience an exquisite sensation of relief as the served of his agive and propositional submission. stretched himself at his length upon the arens, and seemed to experience an exquisite sensation of rehef as the reward of his entire and uncoaditional submission. The panting now gradually censed, the muscles all became relaxed, and the limbs lay helpless in the Professor's hands, as he knocked the hoofs together or placed them successively on his own head to show how perfect was his confidence in the subjection of the horse. After a few minutes' rest the straps were taken off and the pupil was allowed to rise, when it was curious to observe that at first he kept his fore logs contracted, under the impression that the terrible ligatures still remained in their places. When he had complete y recovered his equilibrium, Mr. Rarey mounted on his back, and tode him slowly out of the ring, amid loud and general applause. [Loudon Paily News.]

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION THROUGH EGYPT.—It is understood that one of the latest acts of the Derby Government was to undertake the laying of a marine telegraph from the Land's end to Gieraltar, the cable for which is already under construction, and is intended to be submerged during the ensuing autumn. The length of the line will be upward of 1,200 nautical miles, without a break, and the estimated cost is about £300,000 break, and the estimated cost is about Example When Parliament meets an explanation of this undertaking will, it is expected, be sought. The project was formed without the previous sauction or vote of the House of Commens or any public notification, and it appears that it cannot even be supported as affording a direct and independent line to India, since the Turkish Government positively refuses to allow Egypt to be House of Commons or any paonic notine axis, axis a pare pears that it cannot even be supported as affording a direct and independent line to India, since the Tarkish Government positively refuses to allow Egypt to be connected by telegraph with any foreign country, and has recently, with the express object of obliging all communications with the East to be transmitted through Constantine ple, precluded itself from permitting for the space of 50 years any other line to touch Alexandria than that from the Dardanelles. [Home News.]

This paragraph requires some explanation. It appears that the Turkish Government has granted a monopoly to Messrs, Newall, by which they are guaranteed that, for the space of 50 years, no cable shall be laid to Alexandria, or any part of Egypt, by any one else. This, of course, secures to Messrs, Newall's line, from the Dardanelles to Alexandria, all messages from Europe to the East. We have this information on the

Europe to the East. We have this information on the

best authority.] [China Telegraph.
SURMARINE TELEGRAPH TO DESMARK.—The su SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO DESMARK.—The sub-mersion of a submarine telegraph cable between Den-mark and Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, was accom-plished without any particular difficulty, or circum-stances calling for comment. The steamer employed was the William Cory, which was engaged last Au-tumn in laying a cable from the same point to Emden, Happover, and the cable was payed out at the rate of was the William Cory, which was chagged in terms in laying a cable from the same point to Enden, Hanover; and the cable was payed out at the rate of Hanover; and the cable was payed out at the rate of 100 miles per day. The work of submersion was not commenced till an early hour on Monday, and Mesers. Glass, Elliott & Co., the contractors, received in the course of Thursday a telegram, announcing the satisfactory completion of the undertaking, which will be also the means of placing the colory of Heligoland in cirect communication with the mother country.

MASTER ARTHUR NAPOLEON.—The Palace Gardens are now illustrated by a splendid entertainment in the performance of Master Arthur Napoleon. Tais youth the most marvelous pianist of his age living. He performs all the most difficult, brilliant, and transcendental pieces for the piano with the thoroughness of a There is no clan of style to which he is not competent. We have been accustomed to associate such performances exclusively with the mental ripeness and physical grasp and strength of manhood; but here is a lad who anticipates the work of mature years. There is no hesitation, no uncertainty, no feebleness in his touch. He misses no note; steps at no massive combination of chords; is daunted by no flashing rapidity of melody; shirks none of the modern combinations, where a melody, harmonized for one hand, is accompanied by the greatest variety of rapid notes given by the other.

-The Gardens have been well attended by respectable audiences. There are nightly performances, as well, by Mr. Baker's orchestra.

FATAL.-A brakeman named George Fowler wa FATAL.—A brakeman named George Fowler wa-killed in Rochester by being run over by a locomotive on Friday morning last. Also, a brakeman named Lewis was killed at Syracuse on Thursday. An intem-perate man at Avon was run over by a train of cars on Thursday, and killed.

1cr on Moust Washington.—Last Monday night was quite cold in the White Mountain region, and the ice which formed on the top of Mount Washington idd not molt during Thasday.

ice which formed on the top of Mount Washington did not melt during Tuesday.

FATAL RUNAWAY CASUALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, a catinan, who had his stand opposite Madison square, was simply instantly billed. A horse attached to a carriage took fright, and ran down the street at a furious rate, and, coming in violent original down the informance carriage before be could get out of the lision with the unfortunate carriage before be could get out of the lision with the unfortunate carriage before be could get out of the lision with the unfortunate carries and solve and out of the lision with the unfortunate carries and experience and the street and the street of the street of the lision with the street, near First avenue. His name was Matthew Riley. Condense Gamble was notified to hold an inquest.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. A regular session of the Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. McSrrnos, in the chair.
The Board received and referred the following:
Petitions—Of residents and property owners near
the foot of Hamersley street, to have the boats for
receiving the night-soil removed from pier at foot of
said street.

To have Third avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighth-eight kereet, paved with Belgian pavement.

Tweight Regiment Again.—A remonstrance was received from Major-General Sandferd and Brigadier-General Ewen against the proposition to memorialize the Governor to recorganize the 12th Regiment. Of Trustees of Columbia College, to have sewers in

iny first, Fiftieth and Forty-eighth streets.
An ordinance was introduced by Mr. Boots requiring the several railroad companies to have portions of the paved streets in which rails are laid swept twice each week at their own expense. Laid over.

Defaulting Collector.—A communication was re-ceived from the Street Commissioner recommending the Common Council to give the Corporation Counsel authority to commence proceedings against Joseph R. Taylor, late Collector of Assessments, and others as recommended by Mr. Conover, his predecessor in of-fice. Referred.

Alterations to Franklin Market.—A communication

was received from the Street Commissioner, inclosing one from Mr. Theonore Hunt, to whom was awarded the contract for altering Tompkins Market. Mr. Hunt stated that he had omitted in his bid of \$10,000 to put in the iron bill, amounting to \$3,574. He desired therefore to withdraw his bid. The Street Commission. r replied that he had no power to allow the withdraw-

al. Laid over.

Appointments of the Croton Aqueduct Board.—It
was moved and seconded that the Special Committee
to when was referred the nominations of the Mayor
for the Croton Aqueduct Board be discharged. The

motion was lest.

Mr. Trongs moved that the Board adjourn.
It was stated by Mr. Bradler that it had been announced that the Committee could not agree. He therefore moved that the Committee be authorized to oring in majority and minority reports. Lost, 8 to 8.
Mr. Brant said he thought the Board was ready to confirm the nominations of the Mayor. The Democratic members were divided, and the question would have to be decided by Republican votes. He moved to lay

the matter over to the next meeting.

Mr. Owen was ready to dispose of the question now, and he presumed the Board had fully canvassed the

Mr. BRADLEY regretted that the Democracy, with a Mr. Bradi av regretted that the Democracy, with a majority of four, were reduced to the pitful necessity of having the matter decided by six Republicans.

Mr. Tromay made instituations against certain Democratic members, whom he intimated had connived with the Republicans. He considered it a "trap sot"

carry the thing through tow.

Mr. GENET repelled the insinuation of bargaining with the Opposition.
Mr. Stann was opposed to laying the matter over.
The Republicans had got the Democratic party
fivided, and he wanted to keep them so, at least until

this question was decided.

The motion to lay over was lost by the following

vote:
YEAS—Messis, Smith, Henry, Tuomey, Adams, Boole, Sea-rise, Bradley, and McSpedon—3.
NATS—Messis, Stephens, Brady, Starr, Darragh, Lynes, Pock, Owens, and Jenet—5. It was then moved that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. GENET called for the reading of the Mayor's The PRESIDENT appounced that it was not before

the Board.

In the midst of a rambling discussion, several mo-tions to adjourn were put and lost.

The PRESIDENT announced that there were no paers on the table, and unless there was some business o come up he should declare the Board adjourned. Mr. Owes moved that the Board take up the name

The PRESIDENT stated that the communication of the Mayor making the nomination was not before them, of Myndert Van Schaick for confirmation. and to take the proposed action was out of order.

The communication was at this moment produced by one of the clerks, and the motion of Mr. Owen was re-

Mr. Trongy moved to amend by including Messrs.

Tappan and Craven, the other noninees.

The amendment was lost—8 to 8. The amendment was lest—8 to 8.

Mr. General moved to lay the confirmation of Mr.

Van Schaick on the table. Carried—9 to 7.

It was moved by Mr. Adams that the names of the other nominees he laid on the table to Friday night. Carried, by a vote of 10 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board met on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the PRESIDENT is the chair. There was a full attendance of members, and the lobby was more crowded

The Twelfth Regiment.—The remonstrance of Gen.

The Tuestic Regiment.—The Femonstrance of the Sandford and Brigadier-General Ewen against memorializing the Governor in favor of reorganizing the 12th Regiment was referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. Lent offered a resolution to the effect that the Common Council regret the disbandment of the 12th Regiment, and would hall its restoration to its former position as an act of justice to the men and to the city. Mr. Ottanson moved to refer it to a Special Com-

Mr. Lend nrged an immediate adoption of the resolution, claiming that the Regiment was entitled to be restored to its former position.

Mr. Ottakson opposed voting at present, on the ground that he knew nothing of the matter but from

Mr. BULLERS thought it would be very discourteous o Gen. Sandford to refer it. The motion to refer was lost, and the question was

then taken upon the original resolution, and Mr. Or-Tarson declined to vote.

The Board declined to excuse him.
The PRESIDENT asked Mr. Ottarson to declare his Mr. OTTAEson said he could not, and he would not

vote on a question of which he had no knowledge. He would rather be placed under arrest till nex: De-cember than be forced to vote. He would not be driven in this way.

The resolution was then adopted, and Mr. Ottanson, by a vote of the Board, was excused from voting.

\*\*Election Districts.\*\*—The report of the Joint Special Committee, locating the Election Districts for the next.

ection, was received and ordered to be printed. The Tree jth Regiment Again.—A petition was re-ceived from a Committee of the Twelfth Regiment, in reference to the disbandment; also, a rejoinder to the remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen. Referred to the Special Committee.

Home for your Deaf Mutes.—Mr. OTTARSOS submitted a petition from the Home for Deaf Mutes, for a

ted a petition from the Home for Deaf Mutes, for a donation. Referred to Committee on Finance. West Washington Market.—A Resolution was offered giving the Coutroller power to appoint a Collector of the rents of the West Washington Market, if in his opinion such a course is necessary. Adopted. Adjourned to Thursday.

#### FIRES. FIRE ON THE ELEVENTH AVENUE-A MAN AND WIFE

Through the inadvertance of parties in charge of the Through the inadvertance of parties in charge of the Police Telegraph on Sunday night our reporter was informed that the fire in the Second District at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was at Campbell & Moody's steam saw mill, foot of Thirty-sixth street, and that the establishment was nearly burned down. Fortunately for Mesers. C. & M. s their saw mill was unharmed, though the fire was in its immediate vicinity. As far are an belearned, the fire broke out in a shed attached to the rable-send of a frame of welling house owned tached to the gable end of a frame dwelling house owned by Hugh Evans, located on Eleventh avenue, between Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and thence extend-Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and thence extended to the main building. Mr. Evans and his wife, aged people, with their servant girl, Mary Dignon, were the only occupants of the house. The dense smoke that pervaited the house awoke them from sound sleep, and leaping from their beds they sought to escape. The servant girl succeeded in reaching the basement floor and made her escape unharmed through one of the lower windows. Mr. and Mrs. Evans, in their night-clothes, descended to the hall, but were met at the front door by fire and smoke. To retreat would have been in mediate death, and no alternative was left clothes, descerded to the hall, but were met at the front door by fire and smoke. To retreat would have been immediate death, and no alternative was left them but to dash through the flames into the street. In doing this, Mrs. Evans had her face, arms, hands and back terribly burned. Mr. Evans covered his face with his hands and held down his head. His arms and hands and the top of his head were badly blistered. The injured couple were taken to the residence of Mr. Butt, near by, where every thing was done to alleviate their sufferings and render them comfortable. From this building the flames extended to a row of frame houses, owned by Campbell & Moody, and frame stable and tenement house, corner of Eleventh avenue and Thirty sixth street. The firemen of the upper districts were soon on the ground, but their exertions were finitiesr, as the building in which the fire originated and the stable were burned down, and the other buildings nearly destroyed. There were seventeen horses at the time in the stable, but all the animals were rescued without being injured.

The building owned by Mr. E. was occupied by Robert Merton, Mr. E. and wife being only there temporarily during the absence of Mr. M. in the country. The property was valued at \$4,000, and the furniture at \$3,000. No insurance on either.

Messra, Campbell & Moody's buildings, which were occupied most by noor families, were damaged to the

emount of \$3,000. No insurance. Among the losers are Mr. Passa, grocer; Mr. Dix, Francis Coopey, Patrick O'Brien, and Michael Vaugnan. The losses of

rick O'Brien, and Michael Vaugaan. The losses of these families will, in the aggregate amount to \$1,500. The crigin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

About 2 o clock vesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of the New-York Medical College, at No. 30 East Thirteenth street, and before it could be extinguished the building was damaged to the amount of about \$500 fully insured, but in what companies we could not learn. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the chimney, into which was built a fine connecting with a steam-egine on the adjoining premises.

## THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

Sometime since the construction of a spacious white marble building was commenced at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth avenue, opposite Madison square, designed for a first-class hotel. On the Broadway and fth avenue fronts the walls were completed, and at that point the work ceased for many months. The design of the interior was pronounced inadequate for the purpose for which the building was designed, and many had great doubt of the locality being for the present such a one would justify the commencement of so large an enterprise. A few months since, however, Mr. Paran Stevens, proprietor of the Revere and Tremont Houses in Besten and two leading hotels in Mobile, entered into negotiations with Mr. Eno, which ultimated in his taking a lease of the place, with permission to remodel the whole interior. Immediately after the work was ommenced under the superintendence of Mr. Stevens himself, and has been advanced rapidly to a completion, and a fortnight hence the doors of the Fifthavenue Hotel will be thrown open the public.

The Hotel has a frontage of 212 feet on Broadway and Fifth avenue, with wings extending 200 feet on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. In the court has been erected a center building, and in the rear, between the extremities of the two wings, a building for different purposes connected with the domestic economy of the house.

The front is six stories above ground, and is of white marble on avenue and streets. The workmanship is tasteful, and the whole presents an imposing appearance viewed from Madison square in front. On passing into the main entrance on Fifth avenue, a long and spacious hall, finely ornamented and freecoed, is before the visitor. Midway down is the office, with its counter of solid white marble, in front of which, and extending to the avenue, is the gentlemen's sitting-room. On the right is the saloon, also fitted up with a solid marble counter. On the Twenty-fourth street side several rooms are to be devoted to a fine restaurant, conducted, however, as an enterprise separate from the Hotel, and these, with the washroom and barber shop, constitute the public rooms on the first floor. Suites of private rooms are situated on the Twenty-third street side. The private entrances are two in number-one on Fifth avenue and one on Twenty-third street. The billiard room is situated in the basement of the center building.

The extent of the enterprise is one rendering a

further application of machinery available for the purpose of economizing human labor, and a new feature has been added to the Fifth-avenue Hotel which must be imitated in other hotel enterprises of a like proportion. It consists of steam elevators located in different parts of the building. The main one is situated at the right of the main entrance, opposite the office, and near the principal staircase. It will be constantly moving up and down from the first to the sixth floor, making the upper suites of rooms as eligible to families as those lower down. Certainly a means to save women the debilitating labor of climbing up and down several flights of stairs will be a popular contrivance. It will be several feet square, having sufficient space to accommodate all who would be likely to be on it at one time. It is not suspended by a rope, but will be firmly held on a perpendicular screw shaft, the revolution of which moves it up and down. A similar contrivance is arranged to transport baggage up and down. Another leads from the laundry, etc., to the store-room.

Ascending by the staircase, or dumb waiter, the visitor reaches the hall of the second floor. On this and on the floors above a spacious hall extends through the main buildings and wings, over 800 feet on each floor. In front are the gentlemen's parlor and the ladies' drawing-rooms, with high cellings, elegantly freecoed walls, and the whole produgally ornamented. Passing to the center building from the main stair-case, one passes the threshold of the dining-hall, which the artists are doing their utmost to render attractive. It is oval in shape, surrounded with fluted columns, between which are heavy French plate mirrors reaching to the cornices, with dance of ornamentation at every point. North of it are situated the carving-room, with steam-tables, the wine closet, pantries, some of the store-rooms, and other accessions to the dining-hall. In front and to the right, as one enters the dining-hall, is the breakfastroom, and to the left the tea-room. A ladies' toilet-

room is also located on this floor.

In another wing of this floor, and on all the floors above, are iccated suites of private rooms, and a des cription of one floor will answer for all. They are arranged in every way to suit the size and demands of families or single persons. There are parlors, with a single bedroom, with two bedrooms, with alcove rooms, but in every case each suite has attached a water closet, bath, with hot or cold water, marble wash-basin, closets, and every convenience required by families. In some smaller single rooms where closets are not available, spacious wardrobes form a part of the furniture. Every floor contains rooms aranged to suit the requirements of all. The furniture is in keeping with the other apartments. The carpets are of the best quality, from Tapestry Brussels to Axminister. The furniture is of rosewood, maple or walnut. The chairs and tête-a-têtes are upholstered with rich silk damask, or other fabrics equally costly. and are made in every variety of modern style. Each bedstead is fitted with a spring mattress and an upper mattress of the best hair. Cornices and curtains are of corresponding richness, and the tout ensemble of each room leaves the impression of elegant taste and richness, superior to anything that has yet been seen in hotels.

Separate stair cases for servants are arranged for the lower floor-one being set aside for the women, and another for the men The servants' sleeping rooms are arranged in an additional story above the sixth, and are furnished with a view to the perfect comfort of their inmates. A large reservoir, with a capacity of 14,000 gallons, is situated on the roof, and supplied by steam power from below.

The spacious kitchen is on the same floor with the ining room, in the rear building. Underneath is the bakery, with two large ovens, one a Rotary of Rolland's patent. The gas and steam works are in the same building. The laundry is fitted up with the modern machinery for economising labor.

The house is thoroughly ventilated over the main stair cases. The heating is to be by a combination of steam and hot sir.

The house numbers 530 rooms, and can accommodate over 700 guests. The furniture has been supplied by various firms,

the principal of whom are A. T. Stewart & Co., Ebbinghousen, Williams, Stevens & Williams, E. V. Hanghwout, Bruner & Moore, and Newhouse & Co. of this city; Hixon of Boston, and Cornelius & Co. of Philadelphia.

The labor of rearranging the interior was left to

Mr. Washburn, an architect of Boston; and the succeraful manner in which he has accomplished his task reflects credit upon his ingenuity.

day evening Richard Dixon, a youth, residing at 9 Goerck street, was shot in the neck by Edward Allen, a collector of No. 171 East Twentieth street. who suspected that he had been too intimate with his \$3,000. No insurance on either.

Messrs. Campbell & Moody's buildings, which were occupied mostly by poor families, were damaged to the was arrested and held for trial by Justice Brennan. wife. The wound is not considered dangerous. Allen

### CITY ITEMS.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN .- Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the original "American Courin," has abandoned his scheme of going to England, and has formed an engagement with Mr. Stuart, lessee of the Metropolitan Theater, which will open about September 10.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-A large and delighted andience assembled here last night to great the Ravel family, after their long absence. The pieces were "Kim-ka" and "Robert Macaire," which were performed with the first-rate excellence that has ever characterized their pieces. The Ravel brothers themselves, Gabriel and Francois, seem to grow no older, and have lost nothing of the agile grace which won them their popularity when they first appeared here several scores of years ago. Leaping through stone walls, brick houses and huge trees; sinking through narrow trap-doors; tumbling over all sorts of dangerous obstacles, and perpetually performing a never-ending series of break-neck gymnastics, seems to be in their case conducive to perennial youth.

The company they have now with them is a good one, and among them we observe many familiar and favorite faces. "Young America," the infant tightrope performer, is still with them, and has much improved since his former appearance here.

From the entire list of their pastomimes and show pieces, will be selected the most attractive and entertaining, and a change of programme will be made every night.

The establishment of a new journal is announced in our columns this morning, under the title of El Noticioso de Nueva York. It is published by the " Span-"ish-American Printing Company," and is intended for readers in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Spanish-American Republics, to whom it will furnish a full digest of commercial, political, literary, and other tews of the day. On all political questions it is to hold a strictly neutral position. It will be published on the sailing of each steamer for Havana or Aspin-

The statistics advertised by the Lockport Hydraulic Company, in this morning's columns, exhibit an important accession to the industrial power of the State, with a corresponding benefit to the Eric Ganal. They show a net volume of 32,899 cubic feet per minute passing around the locks at Lockport, with a fall of of feet, thereby creating a hydraulic force equivalent to 2,523 horse power. With the proposed arrangements for supplying mechanics with buildings and shafting at moderate rates, Lockport must speedily become one of our leading centers of industry.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH -The Board met yesterday, but did no business except pass a resolution cautioning the proprietors of piggeries located on the east side of Sixth avenue to prepare for the advancing

THE Hog WAR -About a dozen more hog establishments, chiefly such as had been treated mercifully at the urgent request of the family who owned them, were demolished yesterday, their promises to remove them having remained unfulfilled. A score of hogs that had found their way back again to their old haunts were likewise driven out. Already the atmosphere of the neighborhood is so much improved that the civilized inhabitants thereof have formally expressed their thanks to the workmen. Tuey assert that it is now possible to sleep with the windows open. To-day the war extends to the Nineteenth Ward, to the piggeries located on the east side of Sixth avenue. The number of squatter establishments in this neighborhood is said to equal Hogtown proper, although there are less concentrated in any particucar

IMPROVEMENTS,-Messrs. Althouse & Co. are erecting, on the south-east corner of Houston and Greene streets, a building of gigantic proportions, designed for a manufactory of iron works. The basement and sub-cellars, which are now completed, are one hurdred and twenty feet square, and the main building will be 100 feet square. The structure will be of iron and brick, and strong enough to sustain, in addition to finished and unfinished work, an engine on each floor. The manufactory will be five stories in hight, and will cost \$60,000. Mr. Althouse designs building on the adjoining property for the Morris Marble Works.

CONVENTION OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS. -The Sabbath-School Teachers of the State of New-York, and others friendly to the cause, are condially invited to convene in "The Church of the Evangelists," in the City of Oswego, on Tuesday, August 30, o'clock p. m. Each Evangelical Sabbath-School in the State is requested to send from two to five delocates to the Convention. Ministering brethren are affectionately invited to be present at the Convention, and pastors of churches, are particularly requested to read this notice to their respective congre-

Edward A. Livingston and John Warner, two young gentlemen desirous of obtaining public attention, by cutting their names on the wooden seats in the Ramble, in the Central Park, on Sunday, were accommodated by a Park-keeper, who had them inscribed in the Police register. They were yesterday brought before Justice Brownell, who reprimanded and fined them each \$1.

DECAPITATED OFFICEHOLDERS DEMANDING PAY .-George W. Louirel, Win. Sinclair, David W. Allen, and Warren Brady, four of the deputies who were dismissed from the Tax Commissioners Office on the lst of July, and Thomas O. Davis, one of the dismissed clerks, sent in their bills yesterday to the Controller for their salaries for the past month. The Controller refused to pay the bills, and thereupon the decapitated and dissatisfied ex-officeholders intimated their design to contest the legality of their removal. They take the ground that the act incorporating the Commissioners does not allow any removals or appointments to be made without the concurrence of the full Board. Mr. Allen, the senior Commissioner, it will be remembered, took no action in the late removals and appointments, and refused to do so. The Mr. Allen named above is a son of the senior Com-

THE HOMICIDE AT JERSEY CITY .- Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Monday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Lawrence Maud, the individual who died from the effects of a blow upon the head with a cart-rung, inflicted on Monday week, at Jersey C.ty, by a man named John Higgins. The testimony showed that Higgins was the person who struck deceased, but that the latter first assaulted him:

ceased, but that the latter first assaulted him:
Timothy Murphy of Jersey City deposed that deceased and nimself were employed in the freight depot of the New-Jersey Railroad Gempany, and that the prisoner, Higglias, doors a cart; on Monday last, at moon, prisoner was embeding his cart upon a pistform where deceased and myself were attacking; while thus engaged, I heard deceased and prisoner quarreling, but know not what it was about; presently I saw deceased strike prisoner maler the eye with his last, prisoner then took up a carrying, and with it struck deceased a how upon the head; felling him to the ground; a physician was sent for, and subsequently deceased was taken to the Hospital.

[John T. Robb of Newara corroborated the testimony of Mirphy.]

Murphy.]
Dr. Quimby of the New-York Hospital testified that had beld a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, d gave as his opinion that death was caused by inflammation d congestion of the brain—the result of an extensive fracture of

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered a verdict of "Death by a fracture of the skull from a 'a blow with a cart-rung, at the hands of John Higgins, on the 25th day of July, 1859, at Jersey City N. J." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age. Higgins is in the Hudson County Jail.

of age. Higgins is in the Hudson County Jail.

Alleged False Preference.—Mr. Abner Jones alleges that, about the 28th of February last, he and Abner W. Jones were joint owners of certain mortinges on property in Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., worth more than \$14,000, which they transferred to Symmer Gardner, a distiller, of No. 8. Wall street, for three acceptances of the Trident Mutual Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., for \$500 A YOUTH SHOT BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND .- On Sun-

each, and 138 shares of \$100 such in the capital stock of the Company, Gardner representing the Company to be in a solvent condition, with a paid-up stock a \$150,000, and a surplus of over \$20,000, and making ather equally encouraging statements. Mr. Jones now alleges that these representations were untrue, and that Gardner, at the time of making them, knew them to be so, the Company being insolvent at the time, there being application for a receiver pending. Upon these allegations Mr. Gardner was arrested yesterday. and held for examination by Justice Councily.

A THES IDENTIFIED.—Francis Spada, the Italian pickpocket, who was arrested on Saturday is Washington Market and attempted to mardet the officer, was identified on Monday morning by Mr. Won. H. Brown of No. 273 Gold street, Brooklyn, as the person who on the 3d of February last anatohed \$64 from him in the street. Mr. Brown, who was then in the employ of Means, Heimer & Lothrop of this city, was taking \$1,000 to the Bank, and Spada, observing the bills projecting from the bank-book, matched the amount stated and exapped, in consequence of his loss, Mr. Brown was deprived of his situation. Justice Connoily committed the prisoner for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.-Mr. Frederick Schoomaker, of No. 164 Hester street, alleges that he was assolited by jobs G. Moroney and James Boyle, or Souday evening. The access after pummeling him with their fits, stabled him in the class. They were held in \$500 bail to answer by Justice Steers.

POLICE.—The following detectives were yestering transferred to the Protective Squad, under Sergeaut Croft: Shangle, J. B. Riceston, Etish Wildey, Thomas McElroy, C. McDongall and Thus, Cholwell. John Bradly, formerly a manner of the Municipal force, was detailed to the Sixth Precinct.

SHOPLIFTER. - Mary Ann Taylor, who is said to be a well-known shoplifter, was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of salters from the store of Robert McClintock, in West Twenty-ninth street, and was held to ball in \$300 to answer.

ENRIGHT'S CASE.—John E Enright, the proprietor of the Cedar st. Empire Emigrant Hotel, was honored yesterday by Recorder Barrard with a certiferars on Alderman Brady of two City Hall Police Court, before whom he was about to be tried as a charge of compliancy to "take in" an Krie Dutchman. The papers were therefore sent to the Recorder's Office, and Mr. Barnard will dispense justice in the case himself.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of Wm. Burke, on board the saily Stans Side, tying at Pier No. 46 East River, who, while assisting to unload a cargo of coal, was struck by the ascending bucket, and as severely injused that death fook place soon after. Deceased was a nativegof freiand, S0 years of age. The Jury readered a verdict of "accidental death."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Jackmen beld an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Edward Waddy, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, who died from ingress received on the 6th ult., when he was run over by a car so the Hylem Railroad. The Jary investigated the circumstances of the case, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." BURGLARS FRIGHTENED.—Some burglars who had broken into the boot and above store of Frederick Derrier No. 29 West Brendway, on Sunday night, were frightened by the approach of a policeman and fird without their booty.

FOUND DROWNED.-Corner Jackman held an in-FOUND DROWNED.—Corner Jackman held An at quest on Monday upon the body of an unknown man, about a years of age, who was found drawned at the bot of Catharin street. Decreased was 5 feet 9 inches in hight, and was dressed it dark cloth pans, lavender-colored cloth vest, white finen sair and gatters. The Jury rendered a vended of "Death by drown

A FIGHT STOPPED.—Two rowdies who went with a number of followers on Sunday night, to the pier foot of Saveath afreet, E. R., and stripped for a fight, were driven off by Capt. Squires and a pose of pollocimen.

Dealing is Horses.—Henry Weichman, a cart-man, driving a borse for M. Brinkerhoff, proprieter of a cracker bekery in Madison street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Gerst and committed by Alderman Brady, for falsely representing that he was the owner of his borse and wagen, and by that means obtaining about \$50 on a mortgage from Henry Duhman, of No.

GRAND LARCENY.—George Smith, a painter, residing at No. 189 Eighth avenue, was arrested on Saturday by Mr. Reilly of the City Hall Police Court, and committed yester-day for stending \$50 worth of vest patterns and plaid broosts dresses from Graham & Aitkin of No. 6 Park row. FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the door at Pier No. 35, E. R. The Corener was notified. [Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has Riscoven from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway corner of Bleecker-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

GEO. SAUNDERS'S METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROP.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Autor House, and of the various agents throughout the city.

[Advertisement.] MOUNT VERNON.

To THE PUBLIC -We respectfully ask your attention to our MOUNT VERNON FINE-CUT CHEWING TORACCO, MOUNT VERNON FIRE-OUT CHEWING TORKED, which, in point of excellence, cannot be surpassed. It is massificatived from the best selected material in the market, which, for its quality, we challenge comparison with any other brand. The public have long wanted an article entirely pure, without any of those admixtures of deleterious substances which so frequently contaminate chewing tobacco.

The MOUNT VERNON is devoted to the purchase and (reprovement of the bone of Washington, and we respectfully ask that you should ald us to our entertries.

Trainington, and at the Manufactory,
It is sold by all dealers, and at the Manufactory,
No. 207 Duane at.
BARBER, PALMER & Go.

[Advertisement.] WHAT OCCUPATION SHALL I FOLLOW TO IN SURE HEALTH, RESPECTALILITY AND SUCCESS!-A great question for a young man, but one which a Phrenological Examination will solve, as given at FOWLER & Wells's, No. 308

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Aug. 1.-Before Justice John Clay agt. John Watts et al.—Motion to set side judgment dismissed.

A. M. Kanonse agt. John W. Hodges et al.—Moon to allow defendant Hodges to come in and defend, granted.

J. T. Hodges agt. Huson Wolcott.—Motion denied,

ith \$5 costs
Jas. M. Kidney agt. Margaret Kidney et at.—Moor granted by default, directing rent to be paid over, &c.
Max Maretzek agt. Carl Formes.—Motion to referented; plaintiff a costs \$10, to abide event.
Joseph Finnigan et al. agt. Jas. Lee et al.—Motion
ranted on condition that the proposed defendant appear by
gronger.

torney.

F. Esenivein agt. Wm. E. Lemon.—Motion denied, ith leave to renew on forther papers, on payment of \$19 custs.

J. C. Brown agt. T. Belden et al.—Motion denied; F. A. Palmer, Assignee, &c., agt. E. Smedley, and

outs \$10, to abide event.

F. A. Palmer, Assignee, &c., agt. E. Smedley, and four other suits.—Motion granted, so far as to require the defendant to separate the defense of want of information from that setting up have representations, within ten days, and time to demor extended to ten days.

MOTION TO VACATE ARREST.

Elisha W. Chester agt. Wm. S. R. berta.

George Stanchiff sued the above defendant to prevent him receiving \$5.025, due from the city on certain contracts made between the defendant and the Corporation, in which Stanchiff was the purty in interest. An injunction was granted, enjoining the City from paying the amount to Ruberta; but it was dissolved under an arrangement by which the money war paid by the city, and \$1,875 of the amount placed in the lands of Mr. Chester, the plaintiff in this suit, subject to a final decision of the case in which Stanchiff is plaintiff. Of this amount, the defendant received \$955. The plaintiff sherward gave defondant two notes, amounting to \$1,715, which plaintiff claims were to be discounted for its benefit. The defendant having retained these notes for his own use, the plaintiff commended with in fix turn, and arrested defendant as he was leaving the city. Defendant claims that he is entitled to retain the notes on account of the money in the plaintiff is hands. The case was argued to day by the plaintiff in person, and Mr. A. E. Ellis for defendant.

Derived the purchase of the property of the purchase will be served to the purchase of the purchase will be purchased to be purchased to the purchase will be purchased to be purchased to the purchase will be purchased to be purchased to the purchase will be purchased to the purchase will be purchased to be purchased to the purchase will be purchased to the purchased to the purchase will be purchased to the purchased to the purchased to the purchased to the pu

ne plantiff in person, and Mr. A. E. Eliis for defendant.
SOTICE.—RULE. FOR AUGUST.

During the mouth of August ex parte business will be
ittended to at Cambers from 10 to 12 o clock a. in.
Motions will be heard daily at 12 o clock in., except
a Saturiays. No motions will be heard on Saturdays, unless by
recial totics.

SPECIAL TERM-AUGUST 1 .- Before Justice Woodstory. J. Jellinghaus agt. The New York Insurance Company. Neldon agt. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. Same agt. same. The New York Exchange Company agt. Betcher agt. Derrickson. Marine Bank of the Gity of New York agt. Clements. Firstimmon art. Parker. The papers are imperfect, the proposed amendment not having been submitted.

Adolphus Ranney, assignee, &c., agt. James Stun-er, et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-AUG. 1. - Before Justice HOFFMAN.

Benjamin F. Howe agt. James H. Searing, -Judg.
ent for the plantiff according to the prayer of the complaint,

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST L—Before
Recorder BARNARO.

The August Torm of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday before Recorder Barnard. Only prison cases will be tried during the Term, but these, in their various cherges of burglary, grand larceny, and other offenses, are of large smooth. To day, there was no Grand Jury impanneded, and no important cases were disposed of, although the Recorder retained his seat on the bench till a lace nour.

Michael Corroran, a boy, convicted in April for an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, at which trial judgment was suspended, was brought before the Court, having been arrested for an attempt to commit larceny. Being very young, the Recorder sent him to the House of Refige, where he will be taught a trade, and property provided for.